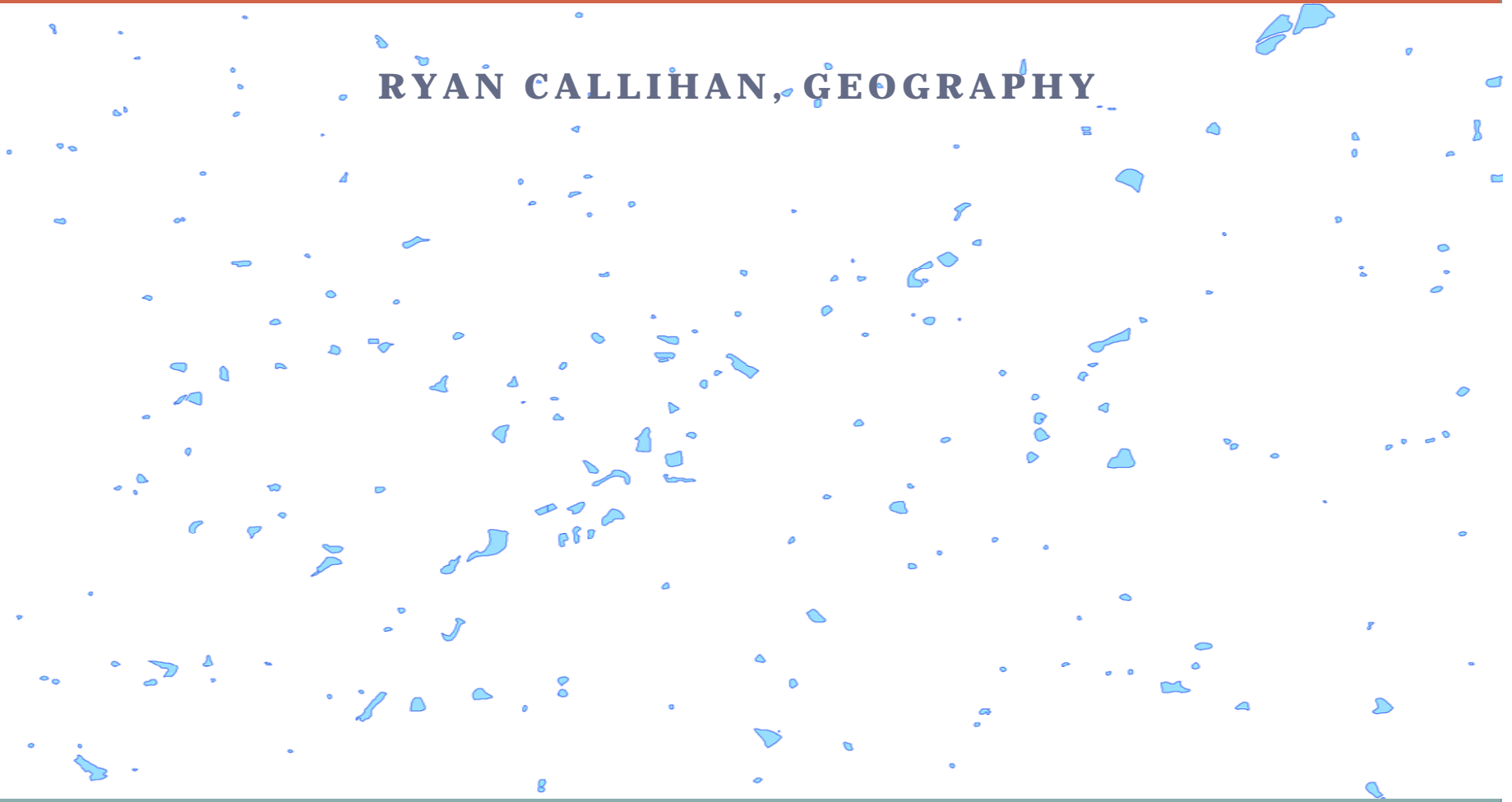


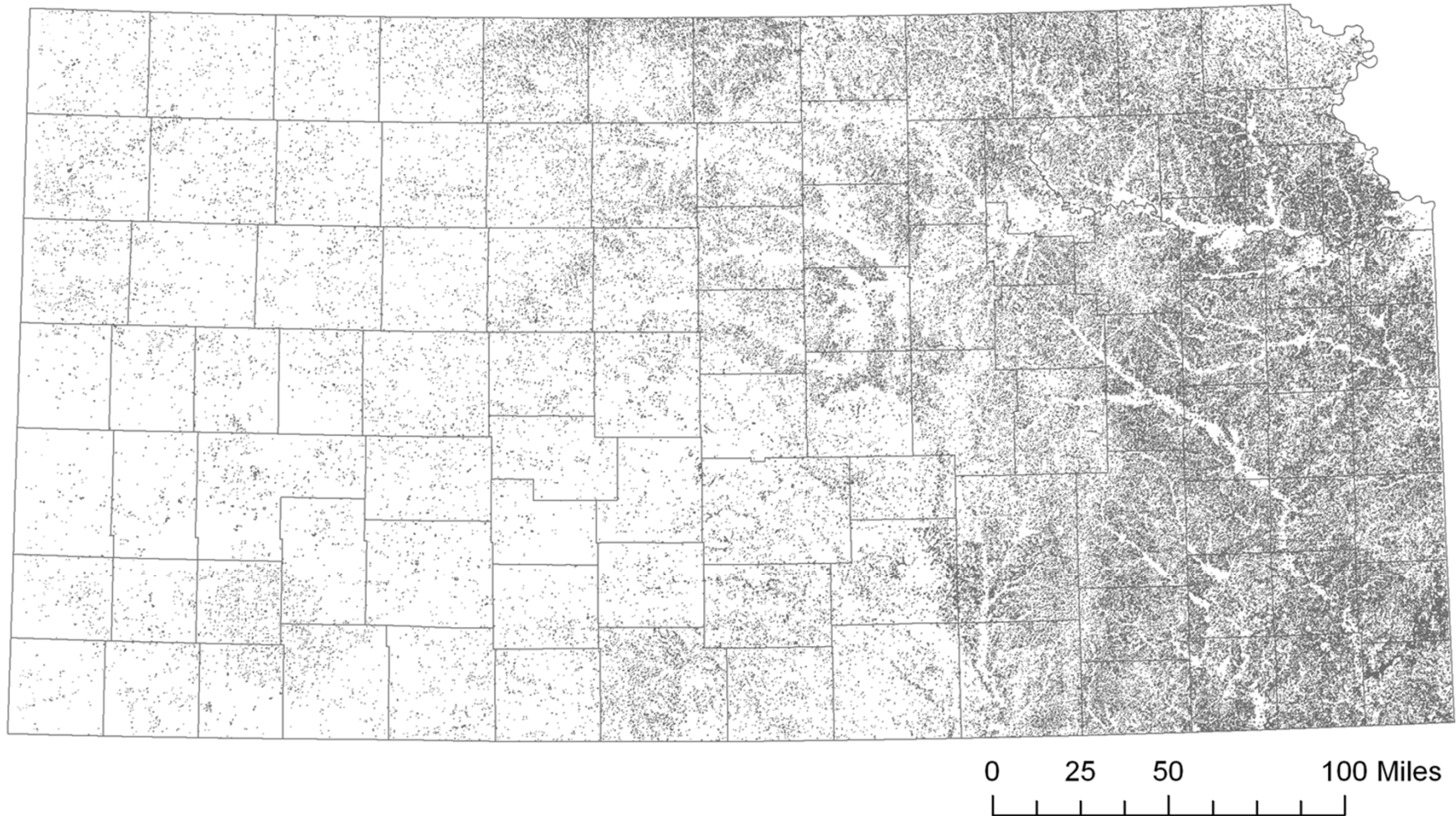
# A Spatial Analysis of Kansas Farm Ponds

## Regression Modeling and Outlier Detection

**RYAN CALLIHAN, GEOGRAPHY**



# Small Reservoirs (<10 acres) in Kansas



**Count: 216,000**

**Total Surface Area: 140,000 acres**

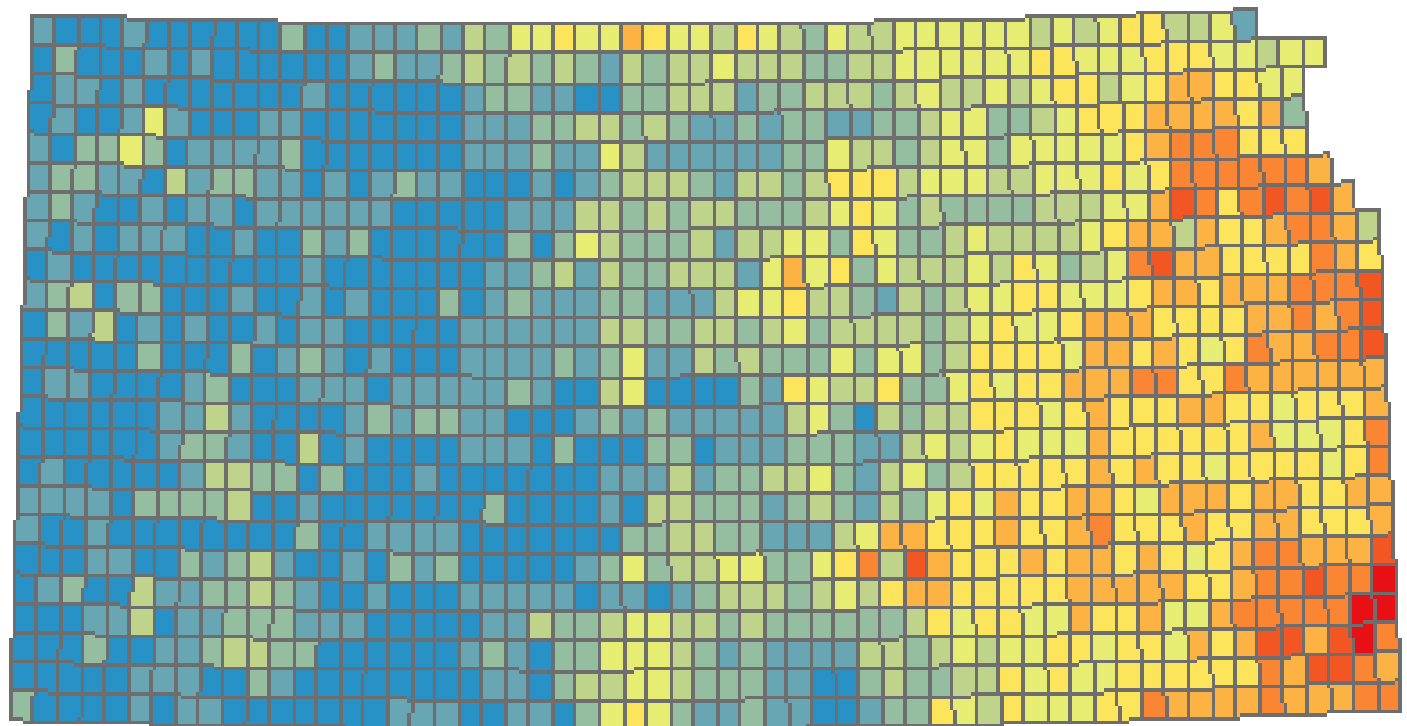
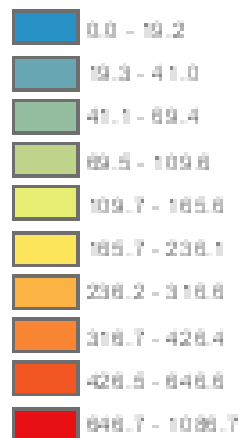
## Two Main Objectives



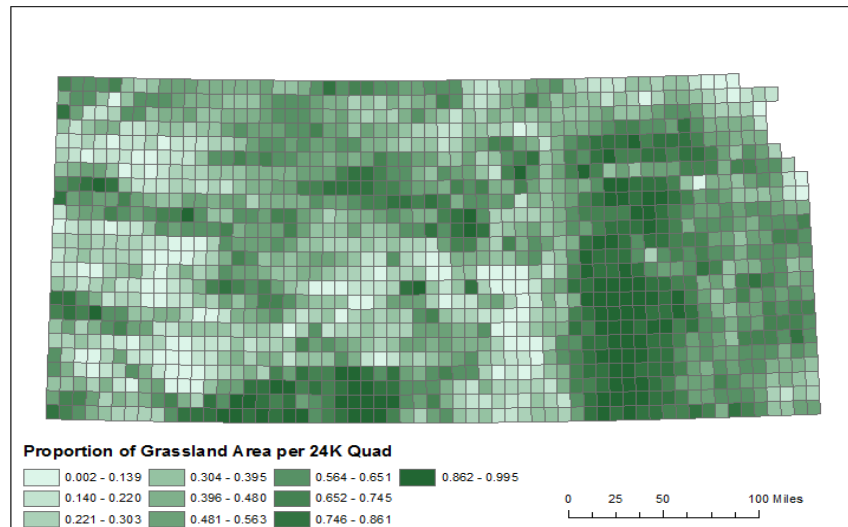
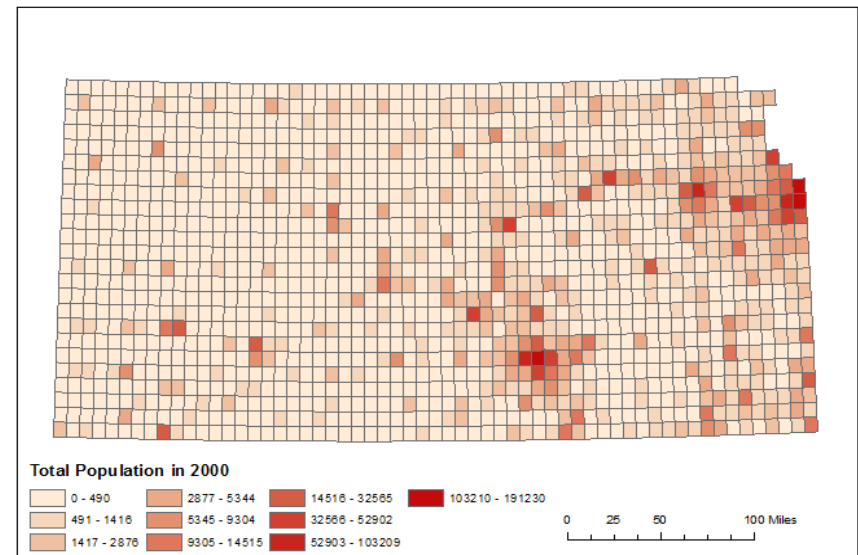
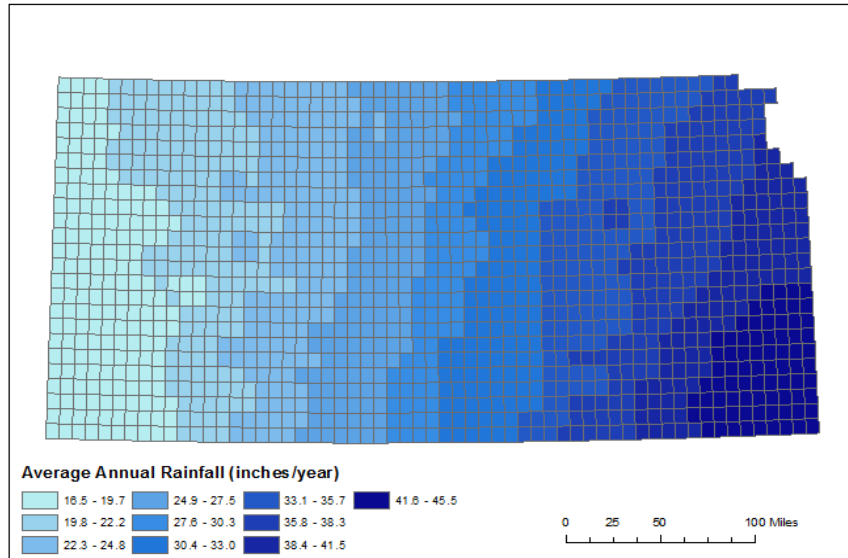
- **Create a simple geographic weighted regression model** based on annual rain fall, cropland, and population to predict the distribution of small reservoirs.
- **Map and identify outlier regions** where the model grossly overestimated or underestimated the concentration of ponds.

# Surface Area of Small Reservoirs per 1:24k Quad

Area of Small  
Impoundments (acres)



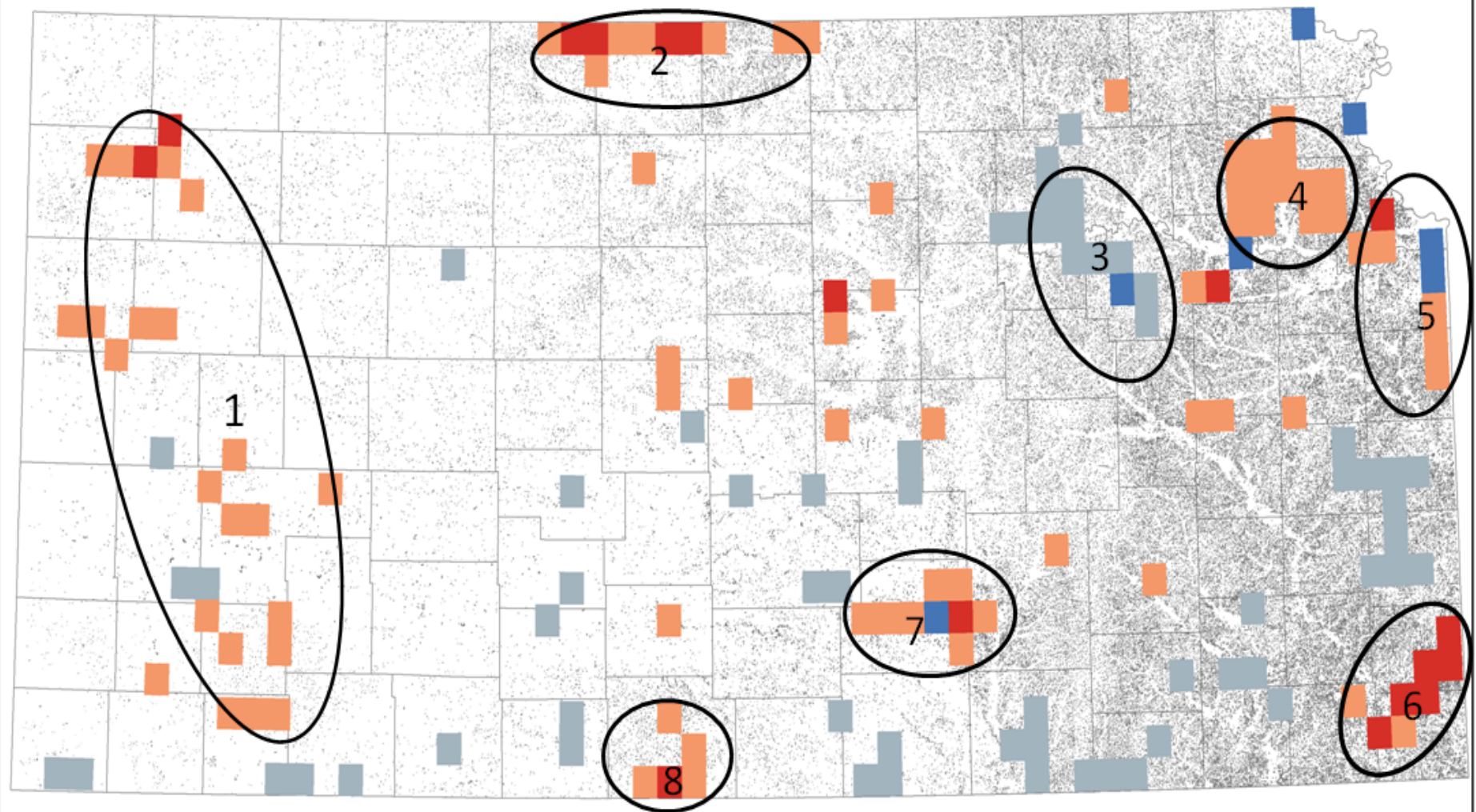
# Dependent Variables and GWR Results



GWR Model Results	
AICc	6381.357491
R <sup>2</sup>	0.786111
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.784176
Standardized Coefficients (Beta)	
Annual Rainfall	.713
% Grassland	-.133
Population	.126



# Map of Standard Residuals



**StdResid**

Blue	-2.4 - -1.5	Orange	1.6 - 2.5
Dark Blue	< -2.5	Red	> 2.5
White	-1.4 - 1.5		

0 30 60 120 Miles



# Conclusion & Further Research



- **1) Annual Rainfall, % grassland, and population explain ~78% of the small reservoir variation.**
- **2) Investigating model outliers show several other possible predictors of variation such as cattle density, 'urban-rural fringe', strip mining, and playa associated variables.**
- **Next Step:** Represent possible missing spatial variables to create a better model.



# Acknowledgements



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- **Natural Resources Conservation Service**